521

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, March 19, 1796. Number 4

Two Kentucky Boats,
FOR SALE,
Now lying at the Point.
SMITH & SHIRAS.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1799.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *sundry Tracts of Land situate in Armstrong township, on the frontiers of Westmoreland county, were a few years ago sold by a certain James Carnaban, administrator to the estate of Samuel Sloan, deceased, Notice is hereby given that the said lands are claimed by Samuel Pleasants, to whom the same were legally conveyed long before the decease of said Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Westmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchase of any of said lands.*

March 11, 1796.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of James Pebbels deceased, to pay the same before the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and those who have demands against said estate are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.*

MARY PEBBELS,
JOSEPH PEBBELS } *Administrs.*

Allegheny County, March 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Public Vendue, on the 24th day of March next, at the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, on Braddock's Field, Horses, Cows, Calves, Houshold Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. where attendance will be given, and terms made known by*

PETER ROHLETTER.

Allegheny county, Pitt township, March 11, 1796.

THAT NOTED HORSE

JACK of DIAMONDS,

WILL *cover Mares this season at M'Kee's Port, at Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats for each Mare. The oats to be brought at the time of Covering. The Jack of Diamonds is a Sorrel, about fifteen hands and an half high, well marked, produces excellent stock, and is a sure foal getter. The good qualities of this horse are so much in repute as to preclude the necessity of expatiating upon them. It may be necessary, however, to remark that he is strong and bony, and unites strength with fleetness.*

The season commences the first week in April and ends the last of June. The money to be paid by the first of December next. The fet riages will be free, and due attendance given by the subscriber or the groom.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

March 10, 1796.

Young Chester Lion,

WILL *cover Mares this season at the plantation whereon Mrs. Duncan lately lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one bushel and an half of Oats the season. The oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the season, which commences the first week in April and ends the last of June.*

Chester Lion is a beautiful chesnut sorrel with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this spring, 16 hands high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Chester Lion, and his dam is of the full blood breed.

Good pasturage may be had for Mares coming from a distance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GIBSON.

March 11, 1796.

Take Notice.

LONG indulgence having been given to those indebted to the firm of D. ADGATE & Co. late of Pittsburgh, that unless they pay off their respective balances before the 10th of March next, can not in justice be offended if suits should be brought against them, as I shall leave this country after that day.

WM. ADGATE, Agent for the Company.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1796.

TREATY

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

HIS Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to establish by a Convention, several points, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord don Manuel de Goday, and Alvarez de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zarza, Prince de Paz, Duke de la Alcudia, Lord of the Roto de Roma, and of the state of Aloala, grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual Regidor of the city of Santiago, Knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles III. Commander of Valencia, del Ventoso, Rivera, and Acenchal in that of Santiago: Knight and Great Cross of the religious order of St. John: Counsellor of State: First Secretary of State, and Despatch Secretary to the Queen: Superintendant General of the Posts and Highways: Protector of the Royal Academy of the Noble Arts, and of the Royal Societies of Natural History, Botany, Chemistry, and Astronomy: Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in employment: Captain General of his armies: Inspector and Major of the Royal Corps of Body Guards, &c. &c. &c. And the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of their Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty. And the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

Art. I. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty his successors and subjects, and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. To prevent all dispute on the subject of the boundaries which separate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows, to wit. The southern boundary of the United States which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi at the northernmost part of the thirty first degree of Latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche, thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint, thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic Ocean. And it is agreed that if there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party on the territory of the other according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this Treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess.

Art. III. In order to carry the preceding Article into effect, one Commissioner and one Surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natches on the left side of the river Mississippi before the expiration of the six months from the ratification of this Convention, and they shall proceed to run and make this boundary according to the stipulations of the said Article. They shall make plats and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be considered as part of this Convention, and shall have the same force as if this were inserted therein. And if on any account it should be found necessary that the said Commissioners and Surveyors should be accompanied by guards, they shall be furnished in equal proportion by the commanding officer of his Majesty's troops in the two Floridas, and the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in the south western Territory, who shall act by common consent and amicably as well with respect to this point, as to the furnishing of provisions and instruments, and making every other arrangement which may be necessary or useful for the execution of this Article.

Art. IV. It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States which seperate them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi from the northern boundary of the said states, to the completion of the thirty first degree of Latitude north of the Equater. And his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed, that the Navigation of the said river from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this priviledge to the subjects of other powers by a special Convention.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties shall by all means in their power maintain peace and harmony amongst the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which by the preceeding Articles form the boundaries of the two Floridas, and the better to attain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary: So that Spain will not suffer their Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit their last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against his Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas several Treaties of Friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians it is hereby agreed, that in future no Treaty of Alliance or other whatsoever (except Treaties of Peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to make the advantages of the Indian trade common and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens, observing in all things the most complete reciprocity, so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from a good understanding with the said nations without being subject to the expence which they have hitherto occasioned.

Art. VI. Each party shall endeavour by all means in their power to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea, or by land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be recovered to the right owners, their vessels and effects which may have been taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction, whether they are at war or not with the subjects who have taken possession of the said effects.

Art. VII. And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the said contracting parties, their vessels or effects shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunal of the other party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. VIII. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party with their shipping, whether public, and of war or private and of merchant's, be forced through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for taking shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity, and enjoy all favour, protection and help, and they shall be permitted to provide themselves at reasonable rates with victuals and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall no ways be hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please without any let or hindrance.

Art. IX. All ships and merchandize of whatever nature soever which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered into the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be taken care of and restored to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. X. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects and citizens shall receive as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the inhabitans would be subject to pay in a like case: and if the operation of repairs would require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladed, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which shall relade and carry away.

Art. XI. The citizens and subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other by testament, donation or otherwise, and their

presentatives being subjects or citizens of the other party shall succeed to their said personal goods whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will paying sale dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the same goods are, or shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative such care shall be taken of the said goods as of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions should arise among several claimants to which of them the goods belong, the same shall be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And whereon the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other were he not disqualified by being an alien, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation and exempt from all right of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. XII. The merchant ships of either parties which shall be making into ports or into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens not only her passport but likewise certificates expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. XIII. For the better promoting of commerce on both sides, it is agreed that if a war shall break out between the two said nations, one year after the proclamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they shall live for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandizes: and if any thing be taken from them or any injury be done them within that term, by either party, or the people or subjects of either, full satisfaction shall be made by the government.

Art. XIV. No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the said King shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commission or letters of marque he shall be punished as a pirate.

Art. XV. It shall be lawfull for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden therein from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with his Catholic Majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports or havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same Prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either: contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, that the same liberty be granted to persons who are on board a free ship, so that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.

Art. XVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband: and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuses, and the other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gun powder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, salt petre, muskets, musket balls, bucklers, helmets, breast plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These merchandises which follow shall not be reckoned amongst contraband or prohibited goods: that is to say, all sorts of cloths and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made: gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat, barley, and oats, and any other kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoaked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugar, and all sorts of salts: and in general, all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life: furthermore all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail cloths, anchors, and any part of anchors, also ship masts, planks, and wood of all kind, and all things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any instrument prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use: all which shall be wholly reckoned amongst free goods: as likewise all other merchandises and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods: so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up, or invested. And except the cases in which any ship of war, or squadron shall, in consequence of storms or other accidents at sea, be under the necessity of taking the cargo of any trading vessel or vessels, in which case they may stop the said vessel or vessels, and furnish themselves with necessaries giving a receipt in order that the power to whom the said ship of war belongs, may pay for the articles so taken, according to the price thereof at the port to which they may appear to have destined by the ships papers: and the two contracting parties engage that the vessels shall not be detained longer than may be absolutely necessary for their said ships to supply themselves with necessaries: that they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all losses which he may have sustained in consequence of such transaction.

Art. XVII. To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side and on the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other party must be furnished with sea letters of passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year.

It is likewise agreed that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same: which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may do so: without which requisites they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property by testimony entirely equivalent.

Art. XVIII. If the ships of the said subjects, people, or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas by any ships of war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship of war or privateer for avoiding any disorder shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports concerning the property of the ship made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship when she shall have shewn such passport shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chace in any manner, or force her to quit her intended course.

Art. XIX. Consuls shall be reciprocally established with the privileges and power which those of the most favored nations enjoy in the ports where their consuls reside, or are permitted to be.

Art. XX. It is also agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party shall respectively have free access to the courts of justice of the other, and they shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of their property, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may have sustained, whether the persons whom they may sue be subjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other persons whatever who may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and sentences of the said courts shall be the same as if the contending parties had been subjects or citizens of the said country.

Art. XXI. In order to terminate all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all such cases shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner. His Catholic Majesty shall appoint one commissioner, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint another, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree so, they shall each propose one person and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners, and the person whose name shall be drawn shall be the third commissioner: and the three commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the claims in question according to the merit of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The said commissioners shall meet and set at Philadelphia, and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place shall be supplied in the same manner as he was first appointed, and the new commissioner shall take the same oaths, and do the same duties. They shall receive all complaints and applications authorised by this article during eighteen months from the day on which they shall assemble. They shall have power to examine all such persons as come before them on oath or affirmation touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence all written testimony authenticated in such a manner as they shall think proper to require or admit. The award of the said commissioners or any two of them shall be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimants; and his Catholic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time and places, and under such conditions as shall be awarded by the same commissioners.

Art. XXII. The two high contracting parties hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further encreased by this treaty and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extension and favor which the advantages of both countries may require.

And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States for the space of three years from this time to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New Orleans and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment.

Art. XXIII. The present treaty shall not be in force until ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the United States of America, have signed this present treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at San Lorenzo el Real this seven and twentieth day of October, 1795.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, (L. S.)
PRINCE DE LA PAZ, (L. S.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *February* 23.

The Federal City Loan Bill took up the chief of the sitting this day. There was much discussion, but no principle was decided.

Before adjournment, a report was brought in from the committee of ways and means, on the subject of excise, recommending sundry important modifications limiting the sphere of its operation to cities, towns and villages under certain additional restrictions. [For this report see last Gazettee.]

WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

The committee of enrolled [illegible] act for the relief of Benjamin [illegible] was duly enrolled.

Mr. Orr from Kentuckey, [illegible] qualified, and took his seat.

Sever petitions from Georgia against [illegible] treaty were read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hillhouse in the name of the committee appointed reported a new bill for regulating the intercourse with the Indians.—It was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

The Federal City loan bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, and after some time spent in debate, the committee rose without deciding any question and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *February* 25.

The Federal City loan bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The motion for striking out the second and third sections in order to introduce another in their place was carried 42 to 32.

Other amendments was proposed and debated; but finally the bill was recommitted.

The report of the committee respecting the case of American seamen, was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

The following is the outline of this report:

The committee states, that the facts relative to the sufferings of American seamen are too notorious to need reference to particular cases and recommends a plan to be adopted to afford them relief; the principal part of which is that two agents shall be appointed by the United States, one to be sent over to England, and the other to the West-Indies, to inquire into the situation of American seamen, and to release such as they are able to release; afford relief to others, and learn the number of citizens who have been illegally seized; and that proper offices be opened to which all American seamen may apply to obtain certificates of citizenship.

It was moved, that the committee on the Federal City Loan Bill, be instructed to inquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the plan of the buildings intended for public use, at the permanent seat of government of the United States and make their report thereon. After some debate it was carried 42 to 38.

Another resolution to the following effect was also adopted. Resolved that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the state of the public buildings at the seat of government of the United States into the expence already incurred in erecting and probable expence of completing the same.

FRIDAY, *February* 26.

Messrs. Hawthorn and Murray obtained leave of absence, the former for two weeks the latter for one.

Several private petitions were presented and referred. A memorial was presented from sundry manufacturers of hats in the city of New-York, praying that the duty might be increased on hats imported from Europe. Read and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A message was received from the President informing, that he had signed the act for the relief of Benjamin Strother.

The bill respecting invalid registers passed to a third reading.

The bill for allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives &c. was taken up in committee of the whole. It was moved to strike out the words "for the incidental expences of his office," which stand in the former law as a reason for the additional compensation made to the speaker. These words were struck out. It was then moved to introduce the following in their stead "on account of the extra services annexed to his office." This motion was lost.

Some objection was made to the allowance made the speaker of the house, but the motion for the allowance was carried, and the other blanks of the bill were filled up with the same sums as heretofore allowed to the different officers. An attempt was made to raise the commpensation of members of the house to 7 dollars, but it was unsuccessful only 21 members rising in support of it.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

After some time spent in committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means on the internal revenues they rose and obtained leave to sit again.

A motion to the following effect, for the purpose of obtaining information was then carried.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this house with such a statement of the internal revenue of the United States, as can be prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the 2d of March, 1795.

An account of the expenditures for the quarter closing the 31st of December was received from the treasury.

The report of the committee of claims against the petition of Benjamin Titcomb was taken up and after some discussion a decision was postponed.

MONDAY, *February* 29.

The resolutions reported, respecting the protection of American seamen from foreign impressment were taken up in committee of the whole. No decision was had, but the committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

A report was brought in from the committee of ways and means, for appropriating the sum of 500,000 dollars for the expences of the military department. The committee state that the funds hitherto appropriated for that object are nearly exhausted.

TUESDAY, *March* 1.

A memorial was presented from Richard Yaburn, praying for a law to be enacted to encourage the introduction of useful arts into this country, by allowing citizens who prevail with foreigners to bring over their discoveries to this country, to participate with them in the advantages to be derived therefrom. After some conversation on the propriety of allowing this memorial to be referred to the committee to whom was referred the bill for the encouragement of the useful arts: it was ordered for the present to lie on the table.

The house having agreed to postpone the unfinished business yesterday, to take up the report of the committee of ways and means, for an appropriation for the military establishment for '96 presented yesterday.—The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, and went through the report without amendment. It was suggested by Mr. Nicholas, whether a less sum than 500,000 dollars would not be sufficient for the present provisional supply. Messrs. Smith and Sedgwick said, that a less sum might answer the present purpose, but that it would make no real difference whether 200,000 or 500,000 dollars were granted, being on account of the expenditure, which would require, it was supposed, near a million and a half of dollars. As the bill passed through the house, Mr. Gallatin observed, that if any member wished a less sum to be granted for the present, there was no obligation to have the present sum, a less might be agreed to. No amendment being proposed, the report was agreed to, and referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill.

A communication was received from the President of the United States, inclosing a copy of the Treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain.

The note from the President accompanying the Treaty, and the additional article being read, the Treaty and papers accompanying it were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

Foreign Intelligence.

COLOGNE, *November* 17.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

THE day before yesterday several French officers from the banks of the Marsele brought news that Gen. Marceau who commands the French troops on the Hundfruck, detached from the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, had attacked and beaten a corps of Austrians, posted near Simmon; that six of the enemy's staff officers and 405 soldiers had been made prisoners. At the same time we learned from Bonn, that a courier arrived the 13th inst. at the head quarters of Gen. Ernouf, and gave an official account of the same report, an aid-de-camp of Gen. Clairfayt and eight staff officers had been taken prisoners. The enemy were completely routed. From the right bank of the Rhine we learn that the army under Gen. Hatry, has not yet passed the Sieg, and the posts had even been drawn in. In the mean time he has taken a very advantageous position along the right bank of the latter river.—The Austrians continue their works in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein with ardour: It is supposed the design is to attempt a coup-de-main. On the 12th they appeared again before Bonn, with the design of making themselves masters of the flying bridge which remained on the other side; but Gen. Ernouf did not give them time for that. At the head of 20 dragoons and a company of volunteers, he passed the Rhine, and brought the bridge to our side.

American Intelligence.

NEWBURYPORT, *February* 9.

Extract of a letter from Surinam, dated December 30.

"*On my arrival here, I immediately applied for freight, when to my great disappointment found there was none to be had. The merchants and traders have come to a resolution not to risque any property on board American vessels so long as the war continues, supposing them more liable to capture than their own vessels, from the Bermudian privateers and ships of war. From these considerations I shall immediately return.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *March*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Armagh, Ireland, to his friend in Baltimore, dated December 3, 1795.

"*For some time past that part of the county of Armagh, called Loughgale Black Water Fort, towards Cockhill Talbridge, &c. had been in a state of insurrection, by a constant engagement between the people and the military. The former, assembling in great bodies from the neighbouring counties, and threatening to destroy all before them; and if they gain the day, to divide the lands among them, Mr. Lawley, of Fairlawn, with the regiment of North Mayne militia, marched, on Friday last, with 10 pieces of cannon, and attacked a body of people, who had taken post at Black Water Fort, at a place called Mackery. The firing was brisk on both sides for the space of two hours, when at last the republicans were obliged to give way, and retreated across the river Black Water, into the county of Tyrone, where they have taken post near Carental, where they are determined to make a stand. The havock was prodigious on both sides. The militia had three officers, and 143 men killed, and 207 men and five officers wounded. There was upwards of 500 of the other party killed, wounded, and drowned in crossing the river. We hear that a large body of men from Belfast, Ballinena &c. is on the rout to join the republicans, headed, by old and experienced volunteer officers, with a large quantity of field pieces, ammunition, &c. All is confusion here.——How happy must you be in America, where you draw the breath of liberty and happiness!—I see nothing but the appearance of desolation to this once happy land. When, or where it will end, God only knows.—10,000 militia are now stationed at Verner's bridge, this side the water; and General Conyngham, has been appointed commander in chief.*"

NEW-YORK, *February* 23.

We inserted on Monday a paragraph, stating, that the Governor of Trincomale, in consequence of ill-treatment from the English, had shot himself—We mistook our informant as to the person—It was the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, of whom the fact was related, and we are authorised to state it as authentic.

[MINERVA.]

Pittsburgh, March 19.

At a meeting of a number of respectable Citizens of Westmoreland county, held at the Court-House in Greensburgh, on Monday the 14th day of March, 1796,—the following proceedings took place.

The object of the meeting was stated—and a petition signed by the grand jury of Allegheny county and a number of the inhabitants of same county, was read, on the subject of carrying the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain into complete effect, by which the Western Posts will be surrendered, and other objects obtained. A similar petition, signed by the grand jury of the county of Westmoreland, was laid on the table, with a note from the grand jury, stating it as their opinion, that the surrender of the Western Posts, and the free navigation of the river Mississippi are objects of the first importance to the inhabitants of the Western Country—that a petition, as soon as possible, should be transmitted to the House of Representatives in Congress, expressing their unwillingness that any impediment should be laid to carrying the treaty lately negociated with Great Britain, and the treaty pending with the court of Spain into full effect. And on motion, a printed copy of the treaty lately concluded with Spain, was read, and sundry remarks made on the propriety of our signifying our opinion and approbation of such measures as tended to put a finishing hand to these negociations. A sketch was given of the difficulties attending the negociation with Spain, and the advantages likely to result from its adoption—stating it as being liberal and enlightened, equal, or as much so, as any treaty of modern date.

With respect to the British treaty, a general sketch of the history of the difficulties in this case, also stated; and an opinion that under existing circumstances it was at least our local advantage and just policy that it be carried into full effect

The following resolution was then put and carried unanimously, to wit.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the petitions signed by the grand juries of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties for carrying the said treaties into full effect, is approved of, and that it be recommended to the citizens of Westmoreland county to sign the same at their respective election districts, and that the same be transmitted to our representatives in Congress for their consideration and government.

On Sunday the 28th of February last, at Redford, Pennsylvania, departed this natural life, Miss HETTY BARCLAY.

The absence of this amiable lady, will long be lamented by those who were acquainted with her superior virtues.

Her unspotted life, her chaste and instructive conversation, her rigid virtue, and uniform opposition to vice in every shape, her candid simplicity, mixed with philosophic greatness, all, powerfully testify, of her heavenly and enlightened mind.

Her [illegible] were commonly warm disinterested; those who enjoyed them, will experience a loss that cannot be supplied, but by few.

Use, the greatest end of man, was always her object, and (as far as her feeble constitution would admit) her life was a 'life of uses.'

For the last ten years, she was an affectionate lover of the sublime and heavenly doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church: *and, with an increasing confidence in their celestial origin, closed, with gratitude and joy, this mortal life!*

But is she dead? No, no, she lives;
Her nobler spirit flies
To Heav'n above, and there receives
The long expected prize.
In robes of innocence and love
Her virgin soul is dress'd,
And all the angel hosts above
Rejoice to see her bless'd.

ANECDOTE.

SINCE the commencement of the war with France, in order to raise men in Ireland, there was constantly recruiting parties kept in every public place, and even so eager were they for men, that every stratagem was used to convey money into their hands or pockets; as one of these veterans was walking the streets of Belfast, and passing by an old man who sat selling fish, pulled out a piece of money and desired him to examine it, for, as it was much worn, he feared its being a counterfeit: the old man examined it carefully and was about to return it, with saying he thought it good enough, and if he was afraid he willingly would give as many fish for it as for any in town, but how surprised was he to hear the soldier demand himself, and as he had allowed the money to be good he swore it was a fair enlistment; the other refused to comply, urging the deceit and unlawfulness of the scheme, evidences being called, said he took the money, and said it was good enough: thus were matters like to go hard with the old man when he appealed his case to the Mayor of the town, in hopes of being cleared; after parting with his fish basket and appearing in presence of the Mayor who enquired the reason of their coming, the old man seized the opportunity of telling his story first, in hopes to sooth his pity and by that means to get clear, but, oh! how hard was it for him to hear his doom, that after all he had said to be ordered to be gone, for he neither could nor would do any thing for him, as there were evidences who saw him take the money, and there was no remedy, either go or find a substitute, taking their leave of his Lordship the old man espied a gentleman in the street, and stepping up to him, sir, said he, my eyes are dim with age, and being in doubt of a piece of money, whether it is good or counterfeit, and as there is so many cheats going it is hard for one like me to tell the difference, the gentleman viewed it, taking it and rubbing it on his cloaths, and declared it was good silver, and if he thought proper he would change it and give him choice of a number of shillings, which he had in his pocket, but how suprised was he to hear the old man call evidences that he had given him the bounty, and that he himself was enlisted with the same piece not an hour ago, and that he had got him as a substiture, he hoped he was at liberty. The gentleman finding himself in the snare was glad to compound and pay the sum of seven guineas to get clear, and the old man returned to dispose of the remainder of his fish.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to pay off their respective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE most earnestly request all who are indebted to us to come forward and settle off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Fresh Assortment of
SPRING GOODS.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1796.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the field of Robert Parks, on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 10th inst. a Grey HORSE supposed to be 10 years old, he is a handsome well turned horse, rather of a strong make than elegant form, trots and canters well, shews a good deal of the blood, newly shod all round, neither marked nor branded, as I know of, is somewhat flee-bit. The above reward will be given for the Horse and Thief if stolen, or Eight Dollars for the Horse only.

ANDREW MUNROE.

Cannonsburgh, March 17, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE
DRAGON

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at three dollars and one shel of oats for each mare; the oats to be brought at the time of coverin Dragon is well marked, six years old this spring, about sixteen and a h hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting as former stands. The season commences the first of April, and ends the last June. The money to be paid by first of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18, 1795.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 14.

On the 2d of March, in the House of Representatives of the United States, a resolution, in substance as follows, was laid on the table by Mr. Livingston;—Resolved That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the house, a copy of the instructions to the Minister of the United States, who negociated the treaty with Great-Britain, communicated by his message of the 1st inst. together with the correspondence and documents relative to the said treaty.

The bill for removing the seat of Government of the State of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, passed in the Senate on Wednesday morning.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated December 14.

The French armies in Germany have lately experienced a great reverse of fortune from the commencement to the middle of the campaign every enterprise of the French however arduous, was crowned with the most brilliant success, but lately the Germans have had rather the advantage—they have forced the French to raise the siege of Mayence, to evacuate many towns of inferior importance; and it is reported have at length forced them to surrender Manheim—but I hope this report will prove to be unfounded; it is not as yet satisfactorily confirmed—But if they have suffered from frowns of fortune in Germany, they have experienced her smiles in Italy. They have completely routed the Austrian and Sardinian army; have left on the field of battle 3000 of the bodies of their enemies—have wounded an immense number—taken 40 prisoners—all the cannon of the enemy, and an immense quantity of provisions, arms &c."

Bourdeaux, Dec. 17, 1795.

"The situation of the Cleopatra affords me the opportunity of adding to the information I gave you in my letter of the 14th. The capitulation of Manheim is confirmed. The French garrison are made prisoners of war. The Legislature has decreed a forced loan of 600 millions, specie to be levied on the richer classes of society."

Letters from Bordeaux say, that TALLEYRAND *is appointed Ambassador to Spain, &* THIBRAUD *Ambassador to Switzerland.*

We have received Paris papers from the 1st November to the 1st December. The only interesting news they contain is that Charette has disappeared, and that the Chouans are coming in great numbers and surrendering themselves with their arms.

FRANKFORT, (KEN.) *December* 26.

The immense quantity of rain that fell the 24th and 25th, and continues to fall has raised the waters to a great height. The Kentucky river (which runs by this town) has raised upwards of sixty feet perpendicularly in about forty hours, and continues to raise with great rapidity.

THE OWL AND PARROT.

AN Owl fell desp'rately in love, poor soul!
Sighing and hooting in his lonely hole—
Parrot the dear object of his wishes,
Who in her cage enjoy'd the loaves & fishes,
In short, had all she wanted—meat and drink,
Washing and lodging—full enough, I think.

Squire Owl most musically tells his tale;
His oaths, his squeezes, kisses, sighs, prevail;
Poll cannot bear, poor heart, to hear him grieve;
Opes her cage, without a "*By your leave;*"
Are married, go to bed with raptur'd faces,
Such words and so forth— usual in such cases.

A day or two pass'd amorously sweet;
Love, kissing, cooing, billing, all their meat:
At length they both felt hungry--"What's for dinner?
Pray what have we to eat, my dear?" quoth Poll.—
Nothing! by all my wisdom," answered Owl;
I never thought of that, as I'm a sinner;

But, Poll, on something I shall put my pats—
What say'st thou, Deary, to a dish of rats?"

Rats, Mister Owl! d'ye think that I'll eat *rats?*
Eat them yourself, or give them to the cats,"
Whines the poor Bride, now bursting in to tears.—
Well, Polly, would you rather dine on *mouse?*
I'll catch a few, if any in the house;
"Thou shalt not starve, Love, so dispel thy fears."

I won't eat rats— I won't eat mice— I won't:
Don't tell me of such dirty vermin--don't:
O that within my cage I had but tarried!
Polly," quoth Owl, "I'm sorry, I declare,
So delicate, you relish not our fare——
"You should have thought of that before you *married.*",

ANECDOTE.

A sailor being on deck, one windy morning, a sudden gust of wind took him into the sea: but putting out ropes he regained the deck; his Captain sympathized with him, observing that he had had but an indifferent breakfast—not so bad neither, replied the Mate, for he has had an *excellent duck.*

William Christy,

IS just beginning to open a very large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1796.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags, Flax, Beeswax, and a quantity of Whiskey wanted, for which the highest prices will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay off their respective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of Mifflin township, in Allegheny county, having had a meeting, think proper to call on those who were at the burning of General Nevill's property, and also those who aided and assisted, and who are desirous of making him recompence for his losses, to meet at their Election Districts on the 22d of March, instant, and give in the names, if any there be, of those who refuse paying their part, that they may be dealt with according to law.

March 1, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the Printing-Office.

THE subscriber intends removing from this place in the month of May next, and therefore will expose to sale at public auction, on Wednesday the 6th day of April next, all the Store Goods, which he shall then have on hand, as also a large assortment of Earthen Ware and Household Furniture. The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until the whole are sold. Any person wishing to purchase goods before that time, by applying at the subscriber's store in said town may be supplied on the lowest terms for Cash; likewise the subscriber has for sale two good Dwelling Houses in said town, and several Lots, which he will dispose of on reasonable and easy terms. All persons who are indebted to the subscriber are desired to make payment before the said 6th day of April next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1796.

THE subscriber now offers for sale that valuable situation in Front street, between Groghouse lane and Spring alley, 120 feet on said street, by 180 feet back, containing two lots with a good stone building two stories high, 45 by 18 feet, adjoining and to the back of a frame building, 48 feet by 16 fronting said street, having 9 rooms with fire places, and 4 lodging rooms, well accommodated for a Public House, one spring house arched over, with a granary above, and a large and convenient stable situate on said premises. This situation is not inferior to any on this side the mountains for public business, is well known in most parts of the U. States, being not far from the banks of the Monongahela, where the emigrants from most parts of the United States and from Europe put up, to take their departure by water or otherwise, to the garden of the most luxuriant soil in America (Kentucky) and upon the road that Congress has lately resolved to extend from the seat of government to the exterior parts of our limits with the Indians, to the junction of the Missouri, which will be the most public road on the continent.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on said premises.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

Brownsville, February 11, 1706

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has the disposal of sundry Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, some of which are deeded, and some held by warrants; also a water Lot in Perry's Town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, an Island in the Allegheny river, and a number of improved Tracts on the north west side of said river, all which will be sold on reasonable terms.

NATHANIEL IRISH.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1706.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation containing 100 acres, situate one mile from Small's mill, on the Monongahela river, and 7 miles from Pittsburgh, there is 20 acres cleared and under good fence, 4 of which is meadow; there is a house and barn on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD PETTYGREW.

Allegheny county, January 7, 1795.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Taylor trade wanted. Enquire as above.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

JOINT SHINGLES.

Chesnut or Pine, for which the Cash will be paid on delivery. Any person wishing to contract, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons who have any demands against the estate of* Samuel Jordon, *deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested before the first day of April next, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay off the same on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

JOHN SMITH, *Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1796.

WHEREAS *the subscribers gave a Bond to William Phillips, late of Allegheny County, for one hundred and fifty pounds, due the 15th day of March next; and whereas the said Phillips has not complied with his contract we therefore give this notice, forewarning all persons from taking an assignment on said Bond as we will not pay it until the bargain is fulfilled.*

CONRAD KATZ.
JOHN METZGER.

St. Clair township, Allegheny County, February 19, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* John Ormsby, *jun. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them properly attested to*

O. ORMSBY, *Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1796.

THE *subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he intends removing to* Elizabeth town, *on the Monongahela, the first day of April next, where he will carry on the* SADDLER *Business in its various branches, those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on punctuality and dispatch.*

Those who have accounts against him are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and those indebted are desired to make payment before the above date as there can no longer time be given by me.

SAMUEL SHANNON.

Greensburgh, February 16, 1796.

WILLIAM EARL,

HAS this day received a quantity of MERCHANDIZE, among which is the following articles, viz—*Best Rifle Powder, Shot, Sheet Copper and Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Copper Kettles, Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, best London Pewter,* and a general assortment of *Carpenters Tools,* which he sells at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1796.

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT *to the last Will and Testament of General Roberdeau, deceased, will be sold, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.*

One Tract containing 500 acres, lying on Plumb creek, in Allegheny county, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Gen. O'Hara, and Mr. Jacob Haymaker.

Another Tract containing 300 acres, on the waters of Turtle creek, in the aforesaid county, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by land of Colonel Davidson and others.

And also another Tract, containing 500 acres, in the county of Westmoreland, 22 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoing lands of Col. Irwin and Mr. Conrad Sitter. For terms of Sale apply at Col. John Irwin's in Westmoreland county to

JOHN MOORE, *Agent for the Executors.*

GEORGE SAUNDERS,

RETURNS *his most respectful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, for the encouragement he has met with, and begs leave to inform them that he will return the week after the court, with his brother, when they will exhibit a variety of new Performances.* Feb. 13, 1796.

I REQUEST *all those in arrears for subscription for the* PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *to make payment by the 10th of March next.—Those who do not pay attention to this notice, must blame themselves with what will follow.*

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh, February 4, 1796.

TO BE LET,

A COMPLEAT *SAW MILL,* in good repair, for the term of one or two years, as may be agreed on, on Chartiers creek, four miles from Pittsburgh, with a convenient Boat-yard. The mill has water during the whole year. If wanted a team may be had with the mill. For terms apply to

ROBERT BALDWIN.

February 8, 1796.

ALL *persons having any claims against the estate of* William Elliot, *deceased, are requested to file their accounts with* Elliot Williams, *agent* James Major, *at Pittsburgh, that the said accounts may be compared with the books of the said* Williams, *which being done, dividends will be published at which time notice will be given at Pittsburgh to adjust accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, about the latter end of last harvest, a year old heifer, without any mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1st, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, the 25th of January last, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a boy by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, fair complexion, had on and took with him, a round coat and overalls, a corduroy vest and jean jacket with sleeves, and overalls of the same, two new shirts of country linen, and a felt hat. Whoever delivers said apprentice to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5, 1796.

Delivered to me as a stray, a strawberry roan Mare, about 12 hands high, supposed to be six years old, no brand or mark perceivable, was taken up by Archibald Bruce, on Big Sugar creek, a branch of French creek. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Wood ranger for Allegheny county.

February 4, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claims against the estate of William Withrow, late deceased, to exhibit their accounts properly attested within one year from this date, otherwise they will be excluded. Those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

RACHEL WITHROW, Executrix.
HENRY WESTBAY, } Executors.
MAT. JAMISON, }

Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, February 2, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, two Steers, one of their black and white, the other brindled, with a hole and a piece cut out of the ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property and pay charges and take them away.

ROBERT HAYS.

Chartiers Creek, Feb. 10, 1796.

WANTED,

By the Subscriber, in Union Town

JOURNEYMEN NAILERS AND APPRENTICE BOYS.

Any person or persons wanting NAILS, can be furnished at a short notice, with any kind, and at as low a rate as the nature of the business will admit of.

ZADOC WALKER.

January 29, 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm at Washington's Bottom, Fayette county, in October last, a likely red and white Cow, 5 years old, neither ear mark or brand to be seen. She was bought out of Col. Cannon's drove a few weeks before. Any person giving information where said Cow may be had, shall be rewarded and all reasonable charges paid by

ISRAEL SHREVE.

January 4, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully rec